

## ILLINOIS MEN GET AWAY.

## PULLMAN CARS PROVIDED FOR THE SICK MEN IN JERSEY CITY.

Their suffering at Montauk Station made six of the men too ill to continue the journey. Mayor Harrison telegraphed Col. Turner to spend all the money necessary to make the men comfortable.

About 730 men of the First Illinois Regiment left for home over the Lehigh Valley road from Montauk yesterday afternoon after having undergone many hardships on the trip from Camp Wikoff to Long Island City. This bus took yesterday of the blunder in failing to arrange transportation for the regiment over the Long Island Railroad and the suffering inflicted on the sick men by keeping them in the Montauk station from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night before a train, which somebody had forgotten to order from the railroad company, could be made ready.

Col. Henry Z. Turner, in command of the regiment, had been notified early in the week to start his men from camp on Wednesday. The Government having made arrangements for transportation over the Lehigh Valley road. Later the Lehigh company announced that the start would have to be delayed one day, so they could get the necessary cars. The Government's request to wait another day, so the officials saw, and marched his men to the station at Montauk early on Wednesday. No notice of their coming had been given to the Long Island Railroad Company, and so no train was ready to take them from Montauk. The work of getting the cars from Montauk to Jersey City was not completed until 9 o'clock that night. The bus took yesterday of how the sick men suffered during that long wait in the station, where there were no proper accommodations for them. Many of the convalescents became very sick again.

The first section to start away from Montauk Point carried 246 sick soldiers and two companies of men, who had been detailed to care for them. The train did not reach Long Island City until ten minutes to 5 o'clock yesterday morning. On the way half a dozen of the sick soldiers collapsed and upon arriving at Long Island City had to be removed to the Brooklyn Hospital. The men were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where they were waiting for the boat to take them to Jersey City.

It was news that the regiment was suffering hardships here reached Chicago early yesterday morning, and the city of Chicago would pay all the expenses incurred if the Colonel could purchase the best accommodations that could be had for their transportation from Jersey City to Chicago. The city of Chicago would pay the cost of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and found that forty-seven coaches had been procured for the train. The city of Chicago also secured eight Pullman cars for the sick men. He also secured some additional accommodations for the men who were not sick. In the meantime he received a telegram from Sturges, Ill., stating that four carloads of delicacies would be found waiting for the regiment at Commiskey.

Shortly before noon the work of transferring the sick soldiers from Long Island City to Commiskey commenced. The work was done by five physicians, who had come from Chicago, supervised the work of transferring the sick to the Pullman cars. The work was done by five physicians, who had come from Chicago, supervised the work of transferring the sick to the Pullman cars. The work was done by five physicians, who had come from Chicago, supervised the work of transferring the sick to the Pullman cars.

The first section was made up of a hospital train for the accommodation of the sick soldiers. It was made up of eight Pullman cars, a Pullman dining car, a Pullman baggage car, and a Pullman baggage car. The second section was made up of a Pullman dining car, a Pullman baggage car, and a Pullman baggage car. The third section was made up of a Pullman dining car, a Pullman baggage car, and a Pullman baggage car. The fourth section was made up of a Pullman dining car, a Pullman baggage car, and a Pullman baggage car.

Col. Turner took charge of the fourth section, and was the last man to step aboard of the train. From Jersey City he was able to get away from Jersey City promptly. We expected no delay whatever and the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company were very credit for the excellent arrangements they made. It was my intention to have all the men transferred to Chicago by the railroad company. The plan had been carried out, but the railroad company had been carrying out the plan for some time. The plan had been carried out, but the railroad company had been carrying out the plan for some time.

Col. Turner denied that he had made a statement to the effect that he was a sick man. He said that he was a sick man, but he was not a sick man. He said that he was a sick man, but he was not a sick man. He said that he was a sick man, but he was not a sick man.

## "THE PRESIDENT'S OWN" AT HOME.

230 Sick in the Eighth Ohio—How the Fever Got Its Start at Santiago.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 8.—The Eighth Ohio Regiment, known as "The President's Own," reached here yesterday morning. The train arrived at the depot at 10 o'clock. The regiment was in a serious condition, and the services of the twenty nurses who met the regiment at the station were not sufficient to care for the sick men.

Col. Hard declared that the trouble in his regiment was a case of yellow fever. He said that the trouble in his regiment was a case of yellow fever. He said that the trouble in his regiment was a case of yellow fever. He said that the trouble in his regiment was a case of yellow fever.

At Camp Mendez. HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 8.—Gov. Hastings visited the camp to-day. He was much pleased with what he saw and congratulated Gen. Grant on the excellent condition of his troops. He said that the troops were in excellent condition. He said that the troops were in excellent condition.

Death of Sgt. Root of the Seventy-first. YORKERS, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Edgar Waterman Root, first sergeant of Company A, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, died of typhoid fever to-day at his home, 167 Hawthorne avenue, New York. He was 24 years old. Notice of funeral arrangements will be made hereafter.

Private McGinnis Dies in Roosevelt Hospital. Ferdinand W. McGinnis, 30 years old, of 1423 Arlington avenue, St. Louis, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday. He was a private in Company F, Twentieth Infantry. He was admitted to the hospital on Sept. 1. His death, however, resulted from an operation.

Another Volunteer for the Navy. ANNAPOIS, Md., Sept. 8.—A son of Lieutenant-Commander William H. Wainwright of the United States Navy, who was killed at the battle of Manila, has volunteered for the navy.

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## BLAME PUT ON GEN. BROOKE.

## ARMY BOARD'S REPORT ON THE SICKNESS AT CAMP THOMAS.

It Says That While There Was Carelessness Among the Men There Was Neglect of the Officers. The Board of the Hospital System, Breakdown of the Hospital System.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 8.—When Major Gen. Brookebridge took command at Camp Thomas he appointed Gen. Charles F. Rose, Gen. J. P. Sanger and Gen. Charles F. Matlock as an investigating board to examine the hospitals and camps. They have just sent a report to Gen. Brookebridge. In it they say: "The board visited and inspected all of the camps in the park and the division hospitals, and submitted to each division, brigade, and regimental commander and to all medical officers in charge of hospitals a list of interrogatories, copies of which are appended to this report. From the replies thereto it was found that the hospitals and camps were in a state of neglect. The board found that the spring water brought from without the limits of the camp, while unpolluted, is not safe for use without boiling, and that boiled water had not been generally used prior to Aug. 1.

"We believe that all the water in the park is unsafe for use unless boiled. The board recommends that the hospitals and camps be compelled to purchase water out of the park.

"The police of the camps are under charge of regimental officers of the day, and in some instances under special police inspectors, and in general good, although exposed to danger and refuse to be taken in any way. The board found that the hospitals and camps were in a state of neglect. The board found that the spring water brought from without the limits of the camp, while unpolluted, is not safe for use without boiling, and that boiled water had not been generally used prior to Aug. 1.

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## TROUBLESON AGUINALDO.

## Hong Kong Correspondents Think It Wasn't Wise to Take Him Back to China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The reports of Manila correspondents sent to the Hong Kong papers, which arrived to-day by the steamer from China, show that the attitude of Aguinaldo has created great uneasiness on the part of American and English observers. The correspondents of the Hong Kong China Mail after speaking of the great skill shown by Aguinaldo in avoiding friction with Gen. Anderson, says:

"There can be only one construction placed on the latest developments of the navy policy. Aguinaldo and his supporters evidently imagine that the United States will withdraw her troops from the Philippines, leaving the revolutionary troops in possession. Yet all observers admit that there can be no dual control. As time goes on it becomes more clearly evident that the United States officials who were responsible for taking the insurgent leaders to Cavite may have made a grievous mistake.

"A large sum of money has been sent to Hong Kong to buy khaki for uniforms for the American troops. The British in India and the Sudan have proved that khaki is the best material for troops in tropical countries, and it would have saved a large amount of money if the uniforms had been fitted out with these uniforms. The Quartermaster's report.

"The correspondent of the Hong Kong Press pays a very high tribute to the American volunteers. What impressed him most of all was the general desire of the men to fight, their only fear being that there would be a collision with the Spaniards in which they would not be able to take part.

"This spirit is noticeable among all the troops. It is so remarkable as to amount almost to a mania. Any talk of peace is unpopular with the rank and file. This longing for battle is not prompted by false pride or bragado, but by intense sincerity and devotion to the cause which they regard as a patriotic duty. There is no coward among these soldiers, volunteer or regular. The volunteers are often made the object of jokes, but I believe these same volunteers are deserving of as much credit as the regulars. If there is any fighting they will not disappoint expectations."

"The condition of the American troops at Manila is a surprise to all military experts. Coming from a cool climate it was thought the fierce heat would incapacitate many, but the hospital force that accompanied each of the expeditions finds little do. Out of 5,000 men in the field the total sick do not exceed 150, and in the hospital force the number of sick is less than 100 would be found unable to respond.

"THE NEW TORPEDO BOATS. Decision of the Construction Board as to Firms Which Should Get Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Naval Board of Construction agreed to-day on the recommendations to be made concerning the award of contracts for building the torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers authorized at the last session of Congress. The bidders favored by the board were the William Brown Electric & Machinery Co., the Maryland Steel Company, the Bath Iron Works, John R. Trigg of Richmond, Va., Harlan & Hollinsworth of Wilmington, Del., the Neale & Levy Company of Philadelphia, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the Fall River Engine Company, Charles Lawley & Sons of Boston, and the William Brown Electric & Machinery Co. of New York.

"The board recommended that the contracts be awarded to the William Brown Electric & Machinery Co., the Maryland Steel Company, the Bath Iron Works, John R. Trigg of Richmond, Va., Harlan & Hollinsworth of Wilmington, Del., the Neale & Levy Company of Philadelphia, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the Fall River Engine Company, Charles Lawley & Sons of Boston, and the William Brown Electric & Machinery Co. of New York.

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